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tions for many of the different essays, each map representing the condition of North America at some period of its geologic history. These maps add greatly to the value of the collection of essays, a collection which every geologist will find of much service.

D. W. JOHNSON.

Fruit Ranching in British Columbia. By J. T. Bealby, M.A. xi and 195 pp., 32 illustrations. Adam and Charles Black, London, 1909. 3s. 6d.

This book is written by an Englishman, evidently a scholar, who in search of health migrated to the Dominion and found what he sought in the out-of-door life of a grower of fruits. In addition, he gained experience, as much contentment as a refugee from home can expect and a moderate compensation for his labors. The scene of the book is laid in the Kootenay lake region near the Selkirks. In general, the story is a detailed account of the daily life of the fruit farmer. No incident is too insignificant or too irrelevant to be neglected but many of these are saved from being commonplace by the ability of the writer to pen an interesting word-picture. Valuable material concerning the climate of the valley, the animal life, the soil and the customs of the inhabitants is interspersed with accounts of successes in raising apples, cherries and berries. From the standpoint of the fruit grower, the book may serve as a prospectus of the region. Prices of land, the amount of capital required, the possibilities of the various kinds of fruit, the condition of the land, the yield per acre, the market and the market prices are carefully considered. The book is well illustrated.

R. M. BROWN.

Studies in the American Race Problem. By Alfred Holt Stone. With an introduction and three papers by Walter F. Wilcox. xxii and 555 pp. and index. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1908. \$2.

This is the picture: The Negro is a great child, easily guided for good or bad, easily contented, not vicious, not prudent or thoughtful of the morrow. Such the black masses. He is a being inferior to his white neighbor in essentially taking care of himself. He cannot compete with the Caucasian at anything. In the cities of the North and East he has yielded his old-time place of newsboy, bootblack, coachman, waiter, barber and mechanic to Europeans who wanted his job, took it from him and did it better than he. The English coachman in New York takes better care of his horses than the black did. At Sunnyside, Arkansas, the Italian is beating him at his best task of cotton raising, working six acres a man to the black man's five, and taking 403 pounds of lint from it to the black man's 233.

This kindly, shiftless being finds in the southern white an adviser and helper. He is allowed to work at trades there from which the unions exclude him everywhere in the north. He knows and accepts his dependence, his inferiority, when agitators let him alone. A southern state isolated in the sea in 1865 with its blacks and whites would have known no race problems. The negro is not fit to direct by his ballot his white neighbor's affairs. He is not competent to manage his own. He does not desire the ballot. He is harder to get out on election day even than the northern voters who are never well represented at the polls with the best efforts of those interested. His voting is desired by unscrupulous persons who would purchase it. The educated class of so-called negroes consists mainly of mulattos. These are not an inferior race. They are not content to be treated as inferiors. Their Saxon blood will not assent. Some of them, like Booker Washington, advise the negroes with great